



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

or in any room used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, unless such room is separated from other parts of the building to the satisfaction of the board of health. All rooms in which milk is stored, cooled, mixed, or strained shall be kept clean at all times to the satisfaction of the board of health, and all utensils actually employed in the storage, sale, or distribution of milk shall be washed with boiling water or sterilized with live steam before they are again used.

RULE 11. No urinal, water-closet, or privy shall be located in the rooms called for in the preceding section, or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms. No swine shall be kept within 50 feet of a stable or room in which milk is produced, handled, or stored. Manure shall not be stored in any room where cows are kept, or in other manner liable to contaminate the milk.

RULE 12. All milk produced for distribution or sale in the city of Springfield shall be strained and cooled to 50° F. as soon as it is drawn, but said milk shall not be cooled or stored in any well, drinking trough used for watering animals, or in any receptacle located in the barnyard, or other manner not approved by the board of health. No milk shall be held, distributed, or sold in the city of Springfield at a temperature above 50° F.

RULE 13. Every person engaged in the production, storage, transportation, delivery, or distribution of milk to be sold in the city of Springfield shall notify the board of health immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or typhoid fever, either in himself or in his family, or amongst his employees or their immediate associates, or within the building or premises where milk is stored, handled, or distributed, and at the same time shall suspend the sale and distribution of milk until authorized to resume the same by the said board of health. [Regulation board of health as amended Mar. 2, 1911.]

#### TAUNTON, MASS.

##### PRIVY VAULTS AND CESSPOOLS.

REGULATION 1. SECTION 1. No person shall collect, remove, or carry in or through any of the streets, lanes, avenues, places, or alleys within the city of Taunton the contents of any cesspool, privy vault, the drainage of any stable, dwelling house, slaughterhouse, or other building in said city unless expressly licensed therefor by the board of health upon such conditions and by such methods as the board may deem that the public health requires.

SEC. 2. No person shall clean, keep, or allow to remain within 300 feet of the dwelling house of another any cart, tank, or barrel used in removing the contents of cesspools or privy vaults.

All persons licensed by the board to remove the contents of cesspools and privy vaults shall keep all carts, equipments, and implements used in their work clean and free from all offensive odors when not in immediate use.

SEC. 3. No cesspool or privy vault shall be cleaned between 6 p. m. and sunrise.

No person, other than those especially licensed to do such work, shall clean any cesspool or privy vault without first obtaining a written permit from the board of health.

SEC. 4. No person or persons shall construct a cesspool or privy vault on any lot or premises where there is a sewer in any street or alley opposite thereto.

No person or persons shall construct a cesspool or privy vault on any lot or premises unless expressly licensed so to do by the board of health.

SEC. 5. Cesspools shall be of sufficient size to contain at least 80 cubic feet and shall be at least 18 inches below the surface of the ground and when not water tight shall be at least 20 feet distant from any well, spring, or other source of water supply used for drinking or culinary purposes and from any dwelling house.

SEC. 6. All privy vaults shall be built of brick or stone laid in cement and lined with cement, or of concrete, and shall be of sufficient size to contain at least 80 cubic feet. The walls of every vault shall be built up at least 6 inches above the surface of the ground. The inside of every privy vault shall be at least 3 feet from the line of every adjoining lot, and from every street, lane, passageway, or public place.

SEC. 7. Wherever the condition or construction of any cesspool or privy vault is different from the requirements of sections 5 and 6 the owner, occupant, or lessee of the estate where such cesspool or vault is located shall repair, alter, or remove such cesspool or vault when so ordered by the board within such time as may be named in the order.

SEC. 8. Whenever the use of any cesspool or privy vault is discontinued, such cesspool or vault shall be, at once, cleaned to the bottom and filled up with earth or other suitable material. [Regulation board of health adopted March 7, 1910.]